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Attorneys for Plaintiff

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

TIMOTHY J. LAURICELLA, on behalf of
himself and all others similarly situated in
Arizona,

Plaintiff,

vs.

AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION, AU
OPTRONICS CORPORATION AMERICA,
CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,
CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS USA, INC.,
CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD.,
FUJITSU LIMITED, INC., FUJITSU
AMERICA, INC., HANNSTAR DISPLAY
CORPORATION, HITACHI, LTD., HITACHI
DISPLAYS, LTD., HITACHI AMERICA,
LTD., INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY
TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.,
INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY
TECHNOLOGY USA, INC., IPS ALPHA
TECHNOLOGY, LTD., LG PHILIPS LCD
CO., LTD, LG PHILIPS LCD AMERICA,
INC., MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC
INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., PANASONIC
CORPORATION OF NORTH AMERICA,

Case No:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
2 MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC & ELECTRONICS
3 USA, INC., NEC ELECTRONICS
4 CORPORATION, NEC ELECTRONICS
5 AMERICA, INC., NEC LCD
6 TECHNOLOGIES, LTD., SAMSUNG
7 ELECTRONICS COMPANY, LTD.,
8 SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA,
9 INC., SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
10 SANYO NORTH AMERICA CORP., EPSON
11 IMAGING DEVICES CORPORATION,
12 SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION, EPSON
13 AMERICA, INC., EPSON ELECTRONICS
14 AMERICA, INC., SHARP CORPORATION,
15 SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, S-
16 LCD CORPORATION, SYNTAX-BRILLIAN
17 CORP., TOSHIBA CORPORATION,
18 TOSHIBA AMERICA, INC., TOSHIBA
19 MATSUSHITA DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY
20 CO, LTD. and JOHN DOES 1-100

21 Defendants.

22 Plaintiff, Timothy J. Lauricella, hereby brings this action on behalf of himself and all other
23 similarly situated persons and entities who indirectly purchased Thin-Film Transistor Liquid Crystal
24 Displays ("LCD") and products containing LCD during a period beginning no later than January 1,
25 2002, and continuing until the present. Plaintiff seeks federal injunctive relief under Section 16 of the
26 Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26 for violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1 and
27 damages and other relief from the LCD manufacturers listed above ("Defendants") for violations of
28 the Arizona Antitrust Act, A.R.S. § 44-1401, et seq., Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, A.R.S. § 44-1521,
et seq., and Arizona state common law. Plaintiff, upon personal knowledge as to his own acts and
status, and upon information and belief as to all other matters, alleges the following:

29 INTRODUCTION

30 1. This case arises out of a long-running conspiracy beginning no later than January
31 1, 2002, and continuing until the present (the "Class Period"), among Defendants and their co-
conspirators, with the purpose and effect of fixing prices, allocating market share, and committing

1 other unlawful practices designed to inflate the prices of LCD and products containing LCD sold
2 indirectly to Plaintiff and other purchasers throughout the United States, including Arizona.

3 2. Defendants and their co-conspirators have formed an international cartel to illegally
4 restrict competition in the LCD market, targeting and severely burdening consumers in Arizona.
5 During the Class Period, the conspiracy has affected billions of dollars of commerce for products
6 commonly found in households and businesses throughout the United States, including Arizona.
7 Defendants' conspiracy has included communications and meetings in which Defendants agreed to
8 eliminate competition and fix the prices and allocate markets for LCD.
9

10 3. The charged combination and conspiracy consisted of a continuing agreement,
11 understanding, and concert of action among Defendants and their co-conspirators, the substantial
12 terms of which were and are to fix, stabilize, and maintain prices, allocate markets and customers,
13 and to coordinate price increases of LCD in Arizona.
14

15 4. The acts by Defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy have included the following
16 wrongful conduct and horizontal agreements:

- 17 (a) participating in meetings and conversations in which Defendants and
18 their co-conspirators discussed and agreed to prices for LCD;
- 19 (b) participating in meetings and conversations in which Defendants and
20 their co-conspirators allocated markets and customers for LCD;
- 21 (c) participating in meetings and conversations in which Defendants and
22 their co-conspirators discussed and agreed to refrain from engaging in
competitive bidding, or to submit complementary and non-competitive
23 bids, for particular contracts to supply LCD and products containing
LCD to various consumers;
- 24 (d) exchanged sales and customer information for the purposes of
25 monitoring and enforcing adherence to the agreements reached;
- 26 (e) issuing price announcements, price quotations, and general price
27 increases in accordance with the pricing and market allocation
28 agreements reached; and
- (f) facilitating, effectuating, implementing, monitoring, and concealing
the contract, combination, and conspiracy to raise the prices of LCD
sold.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. Plaintiff brings this Class Action pursuant to the antitrust and consumer protection statutes of Arizona, including but not limited to A.R.S. §§ 44-1401, et seq., and 44-1521, et seq.

6. This Complaint is also filed under Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26 to enjoin Defendants, and their officers, agents, employees, or representatives from engaging in the unlawful contract, combination, and conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce of LCD.

7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332. The matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs when the claims of individual class members are aggregated, and is between citizens of different states. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §15 and §22 and 28 U.S.C. §1391, as the Defendants reside, transact business or are found within this District, and/or a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims arose in this District.

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 by virtue of Plaintiff's injunctive relief claims brought under the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §26. Jurisdiction is also proper under 28 U.S.C. §1367 as all other claims arise from the same case or controversy as the Clayton Act claim.

9. Personal jurisdiction comports with due process under the United States Constitution and Arizona's long-arm statutes.

10. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Defendants (directly or through agents who were at the time acting with actual and/or apparent authority and within the scope of such authority) have:

- (a) transacted business in Arizona;
- (b) contracted to supply or obtain services or goods in Arizona;
- (c) availed themselves intentionally of the benefits of doing business in

1 Arizona;

- 2 (d) produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed their products
or services in Arizona and, thereby, have purposefully profited from
3 their access to Arizona's markets;
- 4 (e) caused tortious damage by act or omission in Arizona;
- 5 (f) caused tortious damage in Arizona by acts or omissions committed
outside such jurisdiction while (i) regularly doing or soliciting
6 business in such jurisdiction, and/or (ii) engaging in other persistent
courses of conduct within such jurisdiction, and/or (iii) deriving
7 substantial revenue from goods used or consumed or services rendered
in such jurisdiction;
- 8 (g) committed acts and omissions which Defendants knew or should have
known would cause damage in Arizona to Plaintiff and members of
9 the class while (i) regularly doing or soliciting business in such
jurisdiction, and/or (ii) engaging in other persistent courses of conduct
10 within such jurisdiction, and/or (iii) deriving substantial revenue from
goods used or consumed or services rendered in such jurisdiction;
- 11 (h) engaged in a conspiracy with others doing business in Arizona that
caused tortious damage in Arizona; and
- 12 (i) otherwise had the requisite minimum contacts with Arizona obtaining
the benefits of its laws and markets such that it is fair and reasonable
13 to require Defendants to come to this Court to defend this action.

14

15 11. Plaintiff Timothy J. Lauricella is a resident of Arizona. In addition, a substantial part
16 of the trade and commerce, as well as the arrangement, contract, agreement, trust, combination,
17 conspiracy, unfair or deceptive practices, and/or uniform and common course of conduct giving rise
18 to Plaintiff's claims, occurred within Arizona, including, among other things, the indirect sale of LCD
to Plaintiff and other members of the class at supra-competitive prices.

19

20 12. As a result of the manufacture, distribution, delivery and sale of Defendants' products
21 to indirect purchasers within Arizona, directly or through their subsidiaries, affiliates or agents,
22 Defendants obtained the benefits of the laws of Arizona and the markets of Arizona for their
products.

23 **PARTIES**

24 **A. Plaintiff**

25 13. Plaintiff Timothy J. Lauricella is a resident of Maricopa County, Arizona. During the
26 time period covered in this Complaint, Plaintiff indirectly purchased LCD from one or more of the
27 Defendants, their subsidiaries, divisions, units or affiliates. As a result, Plaintiff paid supra-
28 competitive and artificially inflated prices for LCD and has been injured by reason of the illegal

1 conduct alleged herein.

2 **B. Defendants**

3
4 14. Defendant AU Optronics Corporation is a Taiwanese corporation with its principal
5 place of business at No. 1, Li-Hsin Rd. 2, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30078, Taiwan, R.O.C.
6 Defendant AU Optronics Corporation produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed
7 LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.

8 15. Defendant AU Optronics Corporation America is a wholly owned subsidiary of
9 Defendant AU Optronics Corporation and is incorporated in California with its principal place of
10 business at 9720 Cypresswood Drive, Suite 241, Houston, Texas 77070. Defendant AU
11 Optronics Corporation America produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to
12 consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
13 Defendants AU Optronics Corporation America and AU Optronics Corporation are referred to
14 collectively as "AU Optronics."
15

16 16. Defendant Chi Mei Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. is a Taiwanese corporation with its
17 principal place of business at No. 3, Sec. 1, Huanshi Rd., Southern Taiwan Park, Taiwan, 74147
18 Taiwan, R.O.C. Defendant Chi Mei Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. produced, promoted, sold,
19 marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
20 Arizona, during the Class Period.
21

22 17. Defendant Chi Mei Optoelectronics USA, Inc., is a wholly owned subsidiary of
23 Defendant Chi Mei Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. and is incorporated in Delaware with its principal
24 place of business at 101 Metro Drive, Suite 510, San Jose, California 95110. Defendant Chi Mei
25 Optoelectronics USA, Inc. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to
26 consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
27 Defendants Chi Mei Optoelectronics USA, Inc. and Chi Mei Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. are
28

1 referred to collectively as “Chi Mei Optoelectronics”.

2 18. Defendant Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd. (“Chunghwa”) is a Taiwanese
3 corporation with its principal place of business at 1127 Hopin Road, Padeh City, Taoyuan,
4 Taiwan, R.O.C. Defendant Chunghwa produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed
5 LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
6

7 19. Defendant Fujitsu Limited, Inc. is a Japan corporation with its principal place of
8 business at Shiodome City Center 1-5-2 Higashi Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-7123 Japan.
9 Defendant Fujitsu Limited, Inc. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to
10 consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.

11 20. Defendant Fujitsu America, Inc., is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant
12 Fujitsu Limited, Inc. and is incorporated in California with its principal place of business at 1250
13 E. Arques Ave., M/S 124 Sunnyvale, California 94085. Defendant Fujitsu America, Inc.
14 produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United
15 States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period. Defendants Fujitsu America, Inc. and
16 Fujitsu Limited, Inc. are referred to collectively as “Fujitsu”.
17

18 21. Defendant Hannstar Display Corporation (“Hannstar”) is a Taiwanese corporation
19 with its principal place of business at 12th Fl., No. 480, Rueiguang Road, Neihu Chiu, Taipei,
20 114 Taiwan, R.O.C. Defendant Hannstar produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed
21 LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
22

23 22. Defendant Hitachi, Ltd. is a Japanese corporation with its principal place of
24 business at 6-6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8280 Japan. Hitachi, Ltd.
25 produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United
26 States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.

27 23. Defendant Hitachi Displays, Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi, Ltd.
28 with its principal place of business at AKS Bldg. 5F, 6-2 Kanda Neribei-cho 3, Chiyoda-ku,

1 Tokyo 101-0022 Japan. Defendant Hitachi Displays, Ltd. produced, promoted, sold, marketed,
2 and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during
3 the Class Period.

4 24. Defendant Hitachi America, Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi, Ltd. and
5 is incorporated in New York with its principal place of business at 2000 Sierra Point Parkway,
6 Brisbane, California 94005. Defendant Hitachi America, Ltd. produced, promoted, sold,
7 marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
8 Arizona, during the Class Period. Defendants Hitachi America, Ltd., Hitachi Displays, Ltd. and
9 Hitachi, Ltd. are referred to collectively as "Hitachi".
10

11 25. Defendant International Display Technology Co., Ltd. is a wholly owned Japanese
12 subsidiary of Chi Mei Optoelectronics with its principal place of business at Nansei Yaesu Bldg.,
13 3F, 2-2-10, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0028 Japan. Defendant International Display
14 Technology Co., Ltd. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers
15 throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
16

17 26. Defendant International Display Technology USA, Inc. is a wholly owned
18 subsidiary of International Display Technology Co., Ltd. and is incorporated in California with its
19 principal place of business at 101 Metro Drive, Suite 510, San Jose, California 95110. Defendant
20 International Display Technology USA, Inc. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or
21 distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the
22 Class Period. Defendants International Display Technology USA, Inc. and International Display
23 Technology Co., Ltd. are referred to collectively as "IDTech".
24

25 27. Defendant IPS Alpha Technology, Ltd. ("IPS Alpha") is a wholly owned
26 subsidiary of Hitachi, Ltd., with its principal place of business at 3732, Hayano, Mobara-shi,
27 Chiba 297-0037 Japan. It was created as a joint venture of Hitachi, Ltd., Toshiba Corporation
28 and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co, Ltd. Defendant IPS Alpha produced, promoted, sold,

1 marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
2 Arizona, during the Class Period.

3 28. Defendant LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. is incorporated in South Korea with its
4 principal place of business at 20 Yoido-dong, Youngdungpo-gu, Seoul 150-721 South Korea.
5 Defendant LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed
6 LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
7

8 29. Defendant LG.Philips LCD America, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of
9 LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. and is incorporated in California with its principal place of business at
10 150 East Brokaw Road, San Jose, California 95112. Defendant LG.Philips LCD America, Inc.
11 produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United
12 States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period. Defendants LG.Philips LCD America, Inc.
13 and LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd. are collectively referred to as "LG.Philips".
14

15 30. Defendant Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. (d/b/a as "Panasonic") is a
16 Japanese corporation with its principal place of business at 1006, Kadoma, Kadoma City, Osaka
17 571-8501 Japan. Defendant Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. produced, promoted, sold,
18 marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
19 Arizona, during the Class Period.
20

21 31. Defendant Panasonic Corporation of North America is a wholly owned subsidiary
22 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and is incorporated in Delaware with its principal place
23 of business at 1 Panasonic Way, Secaucus, New Jersey 07094. Defendant Panasonic Corporation
24 of North America produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers
25 throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period. Defendants
26 Panasonic Corporation of North America and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. are
27 collectively referred to as "Matsushita".
28

32. Defendant Mitsubishi Electric Corporation is a Japanese corporation with its

1 principal place of business at Tokyo Building 2-7-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8310
2 Japan. Defendant Mitsubishi Electric Corporation produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or
3 distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the
4 Class Period.

5 33. Defendant Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc. is a wholly owned
6 subsidiary of Defendant Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA,
7 Inc. is incorporated in Delaware with its principal place of business at 5665 Plaza Drive Cypress,
8 California 90630. Defendant Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc. produced, promoted,
9 sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
10 Arizona, during the Class Period. Defendants Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc. and
11 Mitsubishi Electric Corporation are referred to collectively as "Mitsubishi".
12

13 34. Defendant NEC Electronics Corporation is incorporated in Japan with its principal
14 place of business at 1753 Shimonumabe, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa 211-8668 Japan.
15 Defendant NEC Electronics Corporation produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed
16 LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
17

18 35. Defendant NEC Electronics America, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of NEC
19 Electronics Corporation and is incorporated in California with its principal place of business at
20 2880 Scott Boulevard, Santa Clara, California 95050. Defendant NEC Electronics America, Inc.
21 produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United
22 States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
23

24 36. Defendant NEC LCD Technologies, Ltd. is a Japanese corporation with its
25 principal place of business at 1753 Shimonumabe, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa 211-8666
26 Japan. Defendant NEC LCD Technologies, Ltd. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or
27 distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including Arizona, during the Class
28 Period. Defendants NEC LCD Technologies, Ltd., NEC Electronics America, Inc. and NEC

1 Electronics Corporation are referred to collectively as "NEC".

2 37. Defendant Samsung Electronics Company, Ltd. is a South Korean corporation
3 with its principal place of business at Samsung Main Building 250, 2-ga, Taepyung-ro Chung-gu,
4 Seoul, South Korea. Defendant Samsung Electronics Company, Ltd. produced, promoted, sold,
5 marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
6 Arizona, during the Class Period.

7
8 38. Defendant Samsung Electronics America, Inc. is incorporated in New York with
9 its principal place of business at 105 Challenger Road, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey 07660.
10 Defendant Samsung Electronics America, Inc. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or
11 distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the
12 Class Period. Defendants Samsung Electronics America, Inc. and Samsung Electronics
13 Company, Ltd. are collectively referred to as "Samsung".
14

15 39. Defendant Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. is a Japanese corporation with its principal
16 place of business at 5-5, Keihan-Hondori 2-chome, Moriguchi City, Osaka 570-8677 Japan.
17 Defendant Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD
18 to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.

19 40. Defendant Sanyo North America Corp. is incorporated in Delaware with its
20 principal place of business at 2055 Sanyo Avenue, San Diego, California 92154. Defendant
21 Sanyo North America Corp. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to
22 consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
23 Defendants Sanyo North America Corp. and Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. are collectively referred to
24 as "Sanyo".
25

26 41. Defendant Epson Imaging Devices Corporation is a Japanese corporation with its
27 principal place of business at 6925 Toyoshina Tazawa, Azumino-Shi, Nagano, Japan. Defendant
28 Epson Imaging Devices Corporation produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD

1 to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.

2 42. Defendant Seiko Epson Corporation is a Japanese corporation with its principal
3 place of business at 3-3-5 Owa, Suwa, Nagano 392-8502 Japan. Defendant Seiko Epson
4 Corporation produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers
5 throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
6

7 43. Defendant Epson America, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Seiko Epson
8 Corporation with its principal place of business at 3840 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach,
9 California 90806. Defendant Epson America, Inc. manufactured, sold and/or distributed LCD to
10 consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.

11 44. Defendant Epson Electronics America, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Seiko
12 Epson Corporation with its principal place of business at 2580 Orchard Parkway, San Jose,
13 California 95131. Defendant Epson Electronics America, Inc. produced, promoted, sold,
14 marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
15 Arizona, during the Class Period. Defendants Epson Electronics America, Inc., Epson America,
16 Inc., Epson Imaging Devices Corporation, and Seiko Epson Corporation are collectively referred
17 to as "Seiko".
18

19 45. Defendant Sharp Corporation is a Japanese corporation with its principal place of
20 business at 22-22 Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka 545-8522 Japan. Defendant Sharp Corporation
21 produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United
22 States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
23

24 46. Defendant Sharp Electronics Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sharp
25 Corporation and is incorporated in New York with its principal place of business at Sharp Plaza,
26 Mahwah, New Jersey 07430. Defendant Sharp Electronics Corporation produced, promoted,
27 sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in
28 Arizona, during the Class Period. Defendants Sharp Electronics Corporation and Sharp

1 Corporation are referred to collectively as “Sharp”.

2 47. Defendant S-LCD Corporation (“S-LCD”) is incorporated in South Korea with its
3 principal place of business at Tanjung, Asan-City, ChungCheongMan-Do, South Korea. It is a
4 joint venture between Samsung (50% plus one share) and SONY (50% minus one share).
5 Defendant S-LCD produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers
6 throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
7

8 48. Defendant Syntax-Brilliant Corp. (“Syntax Brilliant”) is incorporated in Delaware
9 with its principal place of business at 1600 N. Desert Drive, Tempe, Arizona 85281. Defendant
10 Syntax-Brilliant Corp. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers
11 throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
12

13 49. Defendant Toshiba Corporation is incorporated in Japan with its principal place of
14 business at 1-1 Shibaura, 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8001 Japan. Defendant Toshiba
15 Corporation produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed LCD to consumers
16 throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.
17

18 50. Defendant Toshiba America, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Toshiba
19 Corporation with its principal place of business at 1251 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 4110 New
20 York, New York 10020. Defendant Toshiba America, Inc. produced, promoted, sold, marketed,
21 and/or distributed LCD to consumers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during
22 the Class Period. Defendant Toshiba America, Inc. and Toshiba Corporation are referred to
23 collectively as “Toshiba”.

24 51. Defendant Toshiba Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd. is a Japanese joint
25 venture between Toshiba and Matsushita with its principal place of business at Rivage
26 Shinagawa, 1-8 Konan, 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0075 Japan. Defendant Toshiba
27 Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd. produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed
28 LCD to customers throughout the United States, including in Arizona, during the Class Period.

1 52. Whenever reference is made to any act, deed, or transaction of any corporation, the
2 allegation means that the corporation engaged in the act, deed, or transaction by or through its
3 officers, directors, agents, employees, or representatives while they were actively engaged in the
4 corporation's management, direction, control, or business affairs. Moreover, Defendants acted as
5 each other's agents or joint venturers with respect to their conspiracy, and any Defendant that is a
6 subsidiary of a foreign parent acted as its parent company's agent for its parent's U.S. LCD sales.
7

8 53. The acts charged in this Complaint have been done by the aforesaid Defendants
9 and were ordered and performed by the aforesaid Defendants' officers, directors, agents,
10 employees or representatives while actively engaged in the management, direction, control or
11 transaction of said Defendants' business or affairs.
12

13 **ADDITIONAL DEFENDANTS**

14 54. As additional information may come to light, Plaintiff reserves the right to add other
15 Defendants as they become known to him.

16 55. The acts alleged in this Complaint were, upon information and belief, authorized,
17 ordered or done by officers, agents, employees, or representatives of each Defendant while actively
18 engaged in the management of its business or affairs.
19

20 **CO-CONSPIRATORS**

21 56. Various other individuals, partnerships, corporations, organizations, firms, and
22 associations not yet made defendants in this Complaint (the "Co-Conspirators") and presently
23 unknown to Plaintiff, participated as co-conspirators in the violation alleged herein, and performed
24 acts and made statements in furtherance of the conspiracy.

25 57. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, representative,
26 or otherwise of defendants named herein as DOES 1 through 100 are unknown to Plaintiff at this
27 time, and are therefore sued by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege
28 the true names and capacities of DOES 1 through 100 when they become known to Plaintiff. Each of

DOES 1 through 100 is in some manner legally responsible for the violations of law alleged herein.

58. The acts charged in this Complaint as having been done by Defendants and the DOE defendants were authorized, ordered, or done by their officers, agents, employees, or representatives, while actively engaged in the management of the Defendants' businesses or affairs.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

59. This action is brought by Plaintiff on behalf of himself, and pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as representative of a class ("the Class"). In particular, Plaintiff asserts that a class action is appropriate under Rule 23(b)(3).

60. The Class is defined as:

All persons or entities residing in Arizona who indirectly purchased LCD or products containing LCD manufactured and sold by one or more of the Defendants during the Class Period. Excluded from the Class are: all federal, state, or local governmental entities; Defendants' subsidiaries and affiliates; all persons who purchased LCD directly from any Defendant or from any other manufacturer of LCD.

61. Although the exact size of the Class is unknown, the total number of Class members is in the thousands as most Arizona consumers have purchased LCD and/or products containing LCD. Based upon the nature of the trade and commerce involved, joinder of all Class members would be impracticable.

62. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class, and Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has no conflict with any other Class member and has retained competent counsel experienced in class action and antitrust litigation.

63. Common questions of law and fact exist, including:

- (a) whether Defendants conspired with each other and others to fix, raise, stabilize or maintain the prices of LCD;
- (b) whether Defendants' acts were unfair or deceptive;
- (c) whether the combination or conspiracy caused the prices of LCD and products containing LCD to be higher than they would have been in the absence of Defendants' conduct;
- (c) the operative time period for the conspiracy;

- (d) whether Defendants' conduct caused injury to the business or property of Plaintiff and the Class, and if so, the appropriate measure of damages;
- (e) whether Defendants' conduct violated A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq.,
- (f) whether Defendants actively concealed the violation alleged herein; and
- (g) the appropriate nature of the class-wide equitable relief.

These and other questions of law and fact are common to the Class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members.

64. Class action treatment is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy described herein. The class action vehicle provides an efficient method for enforcement of the rights of the Plaintiff and Class members, and such litigation can be fairly managed. Plaintiff knows of no unusual problems of management or notice.

65. It is desirable for the claims of the Plaintiff and Class members to be consolidated into a single proceeding to provide all claimants with a forum in which to seek redress for the violations of the laws of Arizona and the United States.

66. The difficulties that may exist in the management of the class action are far outweighed by the benefits of the class action procedure.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

67. LCD is a thin, flat display device consisting of pixels aligned in front of a reflector or source of light. An LCD generally consists of a mask of colored pixels and a layer of liquid crystal solution sandwiched between two panes of polarized glass. When an electric current is passed through the liquid crystals, the crystals react, creating electric fields. By manipulating the state of liquid crystals using electrical charges, the liquid crystals act like tiny shutters, opening or closing in response to the stimulus, thereby allowing light to pass through the colored pixels. As a result, the LCD is illuminated, thus creating an image.

1 68. LCD technology was introduced during the early 1970s; however, they were used
2 commercially for laptop computer screens during the late 1980s. Today, LCD are used in a variety
3 of electronic products including, but not limited to, flat-panel televisions and computer monitors,
4 laptop computers, digital cameras, cell phones, microwaves, digital personal assistants and digital
5 music players.

6
7 69. The LCD market is conducive to the kind of anticompetitive practices alleged in
8 this Complaint. The market is oligopolistic, is characterized by high manufacturing costs, and has
9 technological barriers to entry. The high barriers to entry are due to the capital-intensive nature
10 of the display industry and the high volumes of production required to achieve economies of
11 scale.

12
13 70. According to reports, the worldwide market for LCD panels was worth \$53 billion
14 in 2004. Other estimates suggest that the market is worth approximately \$70 billion. Most LCD
15 panels are manufactured in Taiwan and South Korea. For the first quarter of this year, Taiwan
16 accounted for 52.2% of the LCD panel shipments, while South Korea had a 37.4% share. Last
17 year, South Korea led with a 48.8% share against Taiwan's 41.8% share.

18 71. LG.Philips and Samsung have consistently been the industry's leading
19 manufacturers. In 2005, LG.Philips captured a 21.4% market share of LCD panel production
20 sized ten inches or larger, edging out Samsung, which had a 20.9% market share. Following
21 closely behind were AU Optronics with 14.5%, Chi Mei Optoelectronics with 11.8%, and
22 Chunghwa Picture Tubes with 7.3%. Thus far in 2006, however, Samsung appears to have
23 overtaken LG.Philips as the largest manufacturer of LCD panels—a result of the joint venture
24 operation with SONY to form S-LCD Corp. Trailing close behind is AU Optronics. With its
25 acquisition of Quanta Display in 2006, the company's estimated market share rises to
26 approximately 20.2%, according to industry experts.
27
28

72. Prior to the Class Period, LCD prices in the United States decreased significantly.

1 New competitors entered the LCD market during this period. Moreover, the increased
2 manufacturing capacity resulting from newly constructed advanced generation factories and
3 efficiency in production equipment and processes contributed to these price declines. The LCD
4 manufacturers' saw their profit margins squeezed from falling average selling prices. Prices had
5 dropped so precipitously that producers were actually selling at production cost, without making
6 any profit.

7
8 73. These efficiencies did, however, allow for the increased use of finished LCD in
9 computer monitors and laptop notebooks, flat panel televisions and cell phones. Upon
10 information and belief, the average selling price of LCD rose significantly from 2003 to 2004
11 largely because of collusion among the Defendants. During this period, Defendants agreed to
12 reduce supply in order to artificially raise prices.

13
14 74. Defendants' collusion operated to stymie the decline in prices prior to 2003, such
15 that they raised prices to supra-competitive levels. By 2003, prices climbed. For instance, the
16 average price of LCD larger than 10 inches increased from \$219 in the second quarter to \$271 in
17 the fourth quarter. At the end of 2003, the market was valued at \$33 billion, a significant increase
18 from \$29 billion in 2002. This increasing average price of LCD continued to rise in 2004, hitting
19 an all-time high. According to industry analysts, the market was valued at \$36 billion in 2004. It
20 was the collusive activity among the Defendants and their Co-Conspirators that kept the prices at
21 supra-competitive levels and lead to the increase in value of the overall LCD market.

22
23 75. The LCD industry has undergone significant consolidation throughout the Class
24 Period, leading to substantially fewer LCD manufacturers in the market. Examples of this
25 consolidation include AU Optronics' acquisition of Quanta Display and the collaboration by
26 industry leaders to create ventures such as S-LCD, Toshiba Matsushita Display Technology and
27 Sanyo Epson Imaging Devices.

28 76. The market for LCD products is large and steadily increasing in size. For

1 example, shipments of LCD displays is predicted to rise to 154.3 million units in the first half of
2 2007, which is a 6.3% increase from the 145.2 million units shipped during the latter half of 2006,
3 and is a 23.7% increase from the first half of 2006.

4 77. The United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") recently launched an investigation
5 into anticompetitive practices by LCD manufacturers. On or about December 8, 2006, the DOJ
6 subpoenaed Defendants LG.Philips, Samsung, Sharp and Chi Mei Optoelectronics. A
7 spokesperson for the DOJ confirmed that an investigation is underway in the LCD industry and
8 that the DOJ is cooperating internationally with other antitrust authorities. Several Defendants
9 such as LG.Philips, Sharp and Samsung have acknowledged publicly that the DOJ has
10 subpoenaed them about the LCD investigation.
11

12 78. Authorities in the European Union, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan have launched
13 similar probes in coordination with the DOJ investigation. On December 12, 2006, the European
14 Commission confirmed that it had sent formal requests for information to a number of LCD
15 producers. Japan's Fair Trade Commission also confirmed that it is investigating allegations of
16 price-fixing against LG.Philips, Samsung, AU Optronics, Sharp, Seiko Epson, Toshiba
17 Matsushita Display Technology, NEC, Hitachi, and IPS Alpha. LG.Philips publicly
18 acknowledged on December 11, 2006, that it is being investigated in various countries: "[A]s
19 part of an investigation of possible anticompetitive conduct in the LCD industry, officials from
20 the Korean Fair Trade Commission visited the offices of LG.Philips LCD in Seoul, Korea."
21 Defendants Samsung, Sharp and Chi Mei Optoelectronics have also confirmed that they are under
22 investigation by competition regulators overseas.
23

24 79. Price fixing among manufacturers in the high-technology industry has also occurred in
25 other product markets, as evidenced by the most recent conspiracy in the Dynamic Random Access
26 Memory market and the alleged conspiracy in the Static Random Access Memory market. Not
27 surprisingly, many of the Defendants in these other cases are also implicated in this new investigation
28

1 of the LCD industry such as Defendants Samsung and Toshiba.

2
3 **TRADE AND COMMERCE**

4 80. The activities of Defendants and their Co-Conspirators, as described herein, were
5 within the flow of, were intended to, and did have a substantial effect on the commerce of LCD
6 throughout the United States, including Arizona.

7
8 81. During the Class Period, Defendants manufactured, sold and shipped substantial
9 quantities of LCD to businesses throughout the United States, including Arizona. Those
10 businesses sold to other businesses who incorporated the LCD into other products including, but
11 not limited to, flat-panel televisions and computer monitors, laptop computers, digital cameras, cell
12 phones, microwaves, digital personal assistants and digital music players and then marketed and sold
13 those goods to other consumers and businesses throughout the United States, including Arizona.

14
15 82. The contract, combination, and conspiracy consists, upon information and belief, of a
16 continuing agreement, understanding, and concert of action between and among Defendants and their
17 Co-Conspirators, the substantial terms of which were and are to fix, stabilize, and maintain prices,
18 allocate markets and customers, and to coordinate price increases for the sale of LCD throughout the
19 United States, including Arizona.

20
21 83. The acts in furtherance of the conspiracy by Defendants have included, on information
22 and belief, the following wrongful conduct and horizontal agreements:

- 23 (a) participating in meetings and conversations on a periodic
24 basis during the Class Period, in which Defendants and their
25 Co-Conspirators discussed and agreed to fix, raise, stabilize,
26 and maintain the prices for LCD;
- 27 (b) participating in meetings and conversations on a periodic
28 basis during the Class Period, in which Defendants and their
Co-Conspirators discussed and agreed to allocate markets
and customers for LCD;
- (c) participating in meetings and conversations on a periodic

basis during the Class Period, in which Defendants and their Co-Conspirators discussed and agreed to refrain from engaging in competitive bidding, or to submit complementary and non-competitive bids, for particular contracts to supply LCD and/or products containing LCD to various customers;

(d) exchanging sales and customer information for the purposes of monitoring and enforcing adherence to the agreements reached;

(e) issuing price announcements, price quotations, and general price increases in accordance with the pricing and market allocation agreements reached; and

(f) facilitating, effectuating, implementing, monitoring and concealing the contract, combination, and conspiracy to raise the prices of LCD sold.

84. For the purposes of formulating and effectuating the aforesaid contract, combination, and conspiracy, Defendants and their Co-Conspirators did those things which they conspired to do.

IMPERMISSIBLE MARKET EFFECTS

85. The contract, combination, and conspiracy alleged herein had the following effects, among others:

(a) prices paid by Plaintiff and the Class for LCD and products containing LCD were fixed, raised, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high and noncompetitive levels;

(b) indirect purchasers of LCD and products containing LCD were deprived of the benefits of free and open competition; and

(c) competition between and among Defendants and their Co-Conspirators in the sale of LCD and/or products containing LCD was unreasonably restrained.

86. As a result, Plaintiff and Class members have been injured in their business and property in that they have not only been deprived the benefits of fair and open competition on the merits but have paid more for LCD and/or products containing LCD than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful contract, combination, and conspiracy.

FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

1 87. Plaintiff hereby adopts and incorporates by this reference each of the preceding
2 paragraphs as fully set forth herein.

3 88. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants and their Co-Conspirators engaged in a
4 successful, illegal price-fixing conspiracy that was by its nature self-concealing and further
5 effectively, affirmatively, and fraudulently concealed their unlawful combination, conspiracy, and
6 acts in furtherance thereof from Plaintiff and the Class members.

7
8 89. Although Plaintiff exercised due diligence throughout the Class Period, he could not
9 have discovered Defendants' unlawful scheme and conspiracy at any earlier date because of
10 Defendants' effective, affirmative, and fraudulent concealment of their activities. Defendants'
11 wrongful conduct was carried out in part through means and methods that were designed and
12 intended to avoid detection, and which in fact, successfully precluded detection.

13
14 90. Defendants' fraudulent concealment included public statements that falsely attributed
15 wild price fluctuations of LCD to natural reasons such as seasonal ebb and flow and a highly
16 competitive market. Defendants also instructed their United States entities to offer similar false
17 reasons to explain price increases to consumers throughout the United States, including Arizona. In
18 fact, those fluctuations were due to Defendants periodic withholding the supply of LCD to create an
19 artificial supply shortage, which in turn generated a level of artificial demand, driving up prices.

20
21 91. Plaintiff and Class members had no reason to disbelieve Defendants' explanations of
22 the pricing behavior of these products. Indeed, in some instances Defendants' explanations involved
23 proprietary or otherwise non-public information within Defendants' exclusive control, leaving
24 Plaintiff and Class members without means to verify their accuracy. Plaintiff did not know nor could
25 he have known that Defendants' prices for LCD were artificially inflated and maintained by virtue of
26 Defendant's illegal price-fixing conspiracy and that Plaintiff and the other members of the Class were
27 paying higher prices for LCD than they would have paid in a competitive market.

28 92. Plaintiff has exercised due diligence by promptly investigating the facts giving rise to

1 the claims asserted herein upon having reasonable suspicion of the existence of Defendants'
2 conspiracy, and by seeking discovery as to the matters asserted herein, to the extent permitted by law.

3 **COUNT I**

4 **(Violation of Arizona Antitrust Act, A.R.S. § 44-1401, et seq.)**

5 93. Plaintiff hereby adopts and incorporates by this reference each of the preceding
6 paragraphs as fully set forth herein.

7 94. Beginning at least in January 1, 2002, and continuing until the present, Defendants and
8 their Co-Conspirators engaged in a contract, combination, and conspiracy in an unreasonable restraint
9 of trade and commerce throughout the United States, including Arizona. The foregoing conduct has
10 been, and continues to be, conducted in violation of A.R.S. § 44-1401, et seq.

11 95. Defendants and their Co-Conspirators have acted in violation of A.R.S. § 44-1401, et
12 seq. to fix, raise, stabilize and maintain prices of, and allocate markets for, LCD at supra-competitive
13 levels.
14

15 96. Each of the Defendants named herein, directly or indirectly through affiliates,
16 dominated, controlled, manufactured, sold and/or distributed LCD throughout the United States,
17 including Arizona.
18

19 97. During the Class Period, Defendants have engaged in illegal, anticompetitive
20 practices including those described herein and/or combinations of capital, skill, and acts with
21 others with the intent, purpose and effect of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade and
22 commerce; increasing the price and limiting and reducing the supply of LCD; and restraining
23 trade and preventing competition in the relevant markets of LCD products, thereby enabling
24 Defendants to perpetuate their monopoly.

25 98. The aforesaid violations of A.R.S. § 44-1401, et seq. consisted, without limitation,
26 of a continuing unlawful trust and concert of action among the Defendants and their Co-
27 Conspirators, the substantial terms of which were to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the prices of,
28

1 and to allocate markets for LCD.

2 99. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the unlawful trust, Defendants and
3 their Co-Conspirators have done those things which they combined and conspired to do,
4 including but in no way limited to the acts, practices and course of conduct set forth above and
5 the following:

- 6
- 7 a. to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of LCD;
 - 8 b. to allocate markets for LCD amongst themselves; and
 - 9 c. to allocate amongst themselves the production of LCD.

10 100. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had, inter alia, the following
11 effects:

- 12
- 13 a. price competition in the sale of LCD has been restrained, suppressed, and/or
14 eliminated in the State of Arizona and throughout the United States;
 - 15 b. prices for LCD sold by Defendants and their Co-Conspirators have been fixed,
16 raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels in
17 the State of Arizona and throughout the United States; and
 - 18 c. those who indirectly purchased LCD have been deprived of the benefit of free
19 and open competition.

20 101. Plaintiff and the Class members paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices
21 for LCD and products containing LCD.

22

23 102. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and anticompetitive
24 practices, including combinations and contracts to restrain trade and monopolize the relevant
25 markets, Plaintiff and the Class members have been injured in their business and property in that
26 they paid more for LCD than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants'
27 unlawful conduct. As a result of Defendants' violation of A.R.S. § 44-1401, et seq., Plaintiff, on
28 behalf of himself and the Class members, seeks treble damages and the costs of suit, including

1 reasonable attorneys' fees.

3 **COUNT II**

4 **(Violation of Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq.)**

5 103. Plaintiff hereby adopts and incorporates by this reference each of the preceding
6 paragraphs as fully set forth herein.

7 104. Beginning at least in January 1, 2002, and continuing until the present, Defendants
8 and their Co-Conspirators committed and continue to commit acts of unfair competition, as
9 defined by A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq., by engaging in the acts and practices specified above.

10 105. Plaintiff and the Class members bring their claim pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1521, et
11 seq., to obtain restitution from these Defendants for acts, as alleged herein, that violated A.R.S. §
12 44-1521, et seq., commonly known as the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act.

13 106. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violates A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq. The acts,
14 omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of Defendants, as alleged herein,
15 constitutes a common continuous and continuing course of conduct of unfair competition by
16 means of unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business acts or practices within the meaning of
17 A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq., including, but not limited to, the following:

- 18
- 19
- 20 a. The violations of A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq., set above;
- 21 b. Defendants' acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures, as
- 22 described above, whether or not in violation of A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq., and
- 23 whether or not concerted or independent acts, are otherwise unfair,
- 24 unconscionable, unlawful or fraudulent;
- 25 c. Defendants' acts and practices are unfair to consumers of LCD in the State of
- 26 Arizona and throughout the United States, within the meaning of A.R.S. § 44-
- 27 1521, et seq., and
- 28 d. Defendants' acts and practices are fraudulent or deceptive within the meaning of
- A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq.

107. Plaintiff and each of the Class members are entitled to full restitution and/or

1 disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation and benefits, which may have been
2 obtained by Defendants as a result of such business acts or practices.

3 108. The illegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no indication that
4 Defendants will not continue such activity in the future.

5 109. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Defendants and their Co-
6 Conspirators, as described above, have caused and continue to cause Plaintiff and the Class
7 members to pay supra-competitive and artificially inflated prices for LCD. Plaintiff and the Class
8 members suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition.
9

10 110. The conduct of the Defendants as alleged in this Complaint violates A.R.S. § 44-
11 1521, et seq.

12 111. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants and their Co-Conspirators have been
13 unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct and by Defendants' unfair competition.
14 Plaintiff and the Class members are accordingly entitled to equitable relief including restitution
15 and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation and benefits which may
16 have been obtained by Defendants as a result of such business practices, pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-
17 1521, et seq.
18

19 **COUNT III**
20 **(Unjust Enrichment and Disgorgement of Profits)**

21 112. Plaintiff hereby adopts and incorporates by this reference each of the preceding
22 paragraphs as fully set forth herein.

23 113. Defendants benefited from their unlawful acts through the overpayment for LCD and
24 products containing LCD by Plaintiff and the Class members. Under common law principles of
25 unjust enrichment it would be inequitable for Defendants to be permitted to retain the benefits of
26 these overpayments, which were conferred by Plaintiff and Class members and retained by
27 Defendants.
28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against all Defendants, jointly and severally, and respectfully requests the Court:

1. Certify this action to proceed as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and direct that reasonable notice be given to Class members;

2. That the unlawful conduct, contract, conspiracy or combination alleged herein be adjudged and decreed to be:

a. An unlawful combination, trust, agreement, understanding, and/or concert of action in violation of A.R.S. § 44-1401, et seq., as identified in the First Claim for Relief herein;

b. In violation of A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq., as identified in the Second Claim for Relief herein;

c. Acts of unjust enrichment as set forth in the Third Claim for Relief herein; and

d. In violation of Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26 for violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

3. Award Plaintiff and the Class members treble damages and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq.

4. Award Plaintiff and the Class members restitution from these Defendants for acts, as alleged herein, that violate A.R.S. § 44-1521, et seq.

5. Award Plaintiff and the Class members restitution and disgorgement of profits obtained by the Defendants as a result of their violation of common law principles prohibiting their acts of unfair competition and acts of unjust enrichment.

6. Award Plaintiff and the Class members a permanent injunction under Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26, enjoining Defendants, and their officers, agents, employees, or representatives from engaging in this unlawful contract, combination, and conspiracy in restraint of

1 trade or commerce.

2 7. Award Plaintiff and the Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the
3 above sums at the highest rate allowed by law.

4 8. And grant such other, further or different relief as the Court deems just and proper.

5 **JURY DEMAND**

6 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims for which she is entitled to a jury trial.

7
8 Dated: March 15, 2007

BONNETT, FAIRBOURN, FRIEDMAN
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